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early Italian farmers were "entirely turned toward the ground"; and it has been well established that the original Indo-Europeans had a higher conception of their gods than that. It is possible that Etruscan influence accelerated the formal organization of the state cult, and it may have started the Romans toward that utilitarian secularization of their religion which is so marked; but even such a conclusion is not "inevitable." A more cautious statement, even in a public lecture, might not have been amiss; though of course we all realize that overcautious men have not discovered new continents.

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*Grant Allen's Historical Guides. Classical Rome.* BY H. STUART JONES, A.M., formerly Director of the British School at Rome. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911. Pp. 371. \$1.35.

This little guide-book is not intended as a rival to Baedeker, for it contains none of the practical information which makes that work indispensable to all except the "personally conducted" traveler. It attempts to give some preliminary information that shall be useful to one interested in the memorials of ancient Rome, and on the basis of that information to help him in a closer examination of them.

The book, which is bound in flexible cloth, is of a convenient size to slip into the pocket,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and is well printed with catch-words in large type to aid the weary eye in the gloom of the galleries.

It opens with three short semi-historical chapters on the origin and growth of Rome, Roman architecture and ancient sculpture, preparatory to the examination of the monuments which illustrate the history of the Roman people. The forum is naturally the first object of attention, and that the traveler may properly relate this to other parts of the ancient city he is wisely advised to gain a general idea of the city and its surroundings by climbing the tower of the Palazzo del Senatore, and by ascending the Janiculum, although a still better view would be obtained from the dome of St. Peter's. The monuments of the forum and the sacred way are well described with good use of the latest excavations, but it is perhaps a little too confident to say of the *cuniculi*, or subterranean passages, in the forum that "there can be little doubt that the passages and trap-doors were used to raise wild beasts, gladiators, etc."

From the forum the guide takes the traveler along the sacred way to the arch of Titus, and thence to the Palatine, which is rather briefly yet clearly described. The next chapter, on the Capitol, except for a few pages on the buildings and outside memorials, is almost wholly occupied with the more important objects in the Museo Capitolino and the Palazzo dei Conservatori, which are presented with a judicious mixture of information and criticism.

From the Capitol the guide leads through the imperial fora to the Campus Martius and down the hills on the eastern side of the city, pausing for a considerable visit to the rich collections of the Museo delle Terme, and so on round by the Coelian and Aventine to the baths of Caracalla, and back through the city to the forum.

A long chapter on the almost inexhaustible resources of the Vatican galleries, and that of the Villa di Papa Giulio, completes the story of the art-treasures of the Roman collections, and one on the ancient walls of the city brings the book to a close.

It is a valuable addition to the guide-books on Rome, and will greatly help a classical student in choosing objects for his more careful consideration, and in giving "a conception of the historical evolution of the town." It is well written, though one is surprised on p. 90 to come upon a piece of "tufa walling," when he expected only a "wall." On p. 82 occurs the sentence: "We know that the temple of Jupiter Stator, the 'Stayer of the rout,' who, according to legend, checked the victorious advance of the Latins at this point on response to the prayers of Romulus." One can but wonder what it is that we "know," and also when it was that the Latins usurped the traditional glory of the Sabines. The map of historic Rome at the beginning is a poor piece of work, not in keeping with the rest of the book.

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*The Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary School.* By CHARLES E. BENNETT, A.B., and GEORGE P. BRISTOL, A.M., Professors in Cornell University. "American Teachers' Series." New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

The appearance of a new edition of this well-known work is a matter of congratulation to those who are interested in the study of the classics. It indicates that the demand for such suggestions as are here given is still active.

In the revision very few changes have been made from the first edition, which was reprinted twice. Here and there a sentence has been altered or added and the bibliographies prefixed to many of the chapters have been somewhat revised and brought up to date.

It is a book which all teachers of the classics in secondary schools should read.

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